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## **Research Paper on Sentiment Analysis of E-Commerce Customer Reviews**

### **Abstract**

This research paper explores the implementation of sentiment analysis techniques in the e-commerce sector, specifically targeting customer reviews for women's clothing. By leveraging various supervised machine learning models, the study aims to classify sentiments expressed in product reviews, thereby providing e-commerce businesses with valuable insights into consumer preferences and enhancing customer relationship management strategies.

### **Introduction**

Sentiment analysis, also referred to as opinion mining, is a pivotal technique in natural language processing (NLP) that assesses textual data to determine sentiment polarity—positive, negative, or neutral. In the e-commerce landscape, understanding customer feedback is crucial for making informed business decisions. This study addresses the challenge of analyzing unstructured customer reviews to extract actionable insights, which can significantly influence purchasing decisions and brand loyalty.

### **Ensemble Model:**

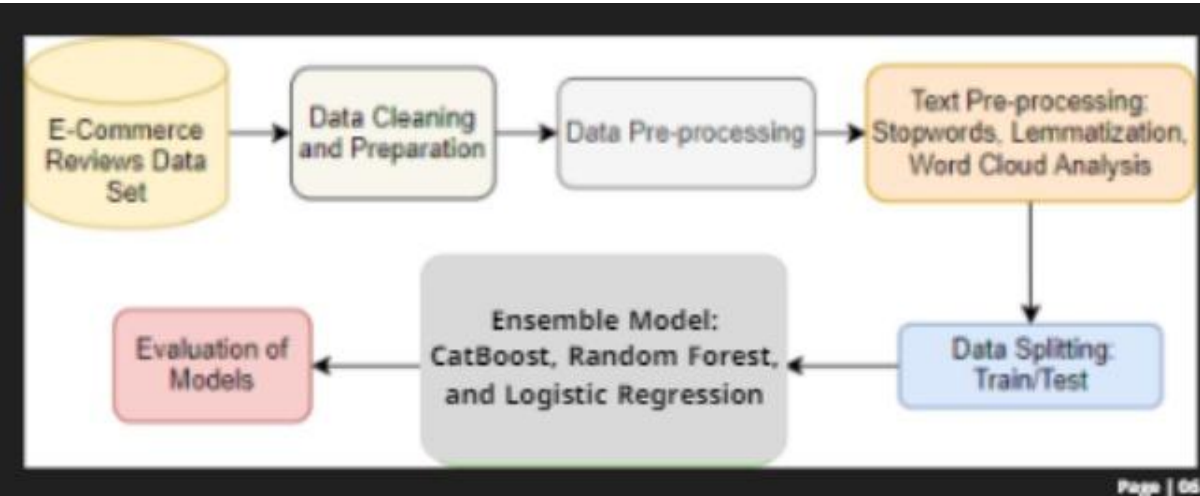
**(CatBoost, Random Forest, and Logistic Regression )**

#### **Overview:**

The ensemble model integrates the predictive power of CatBoost and Random Forest, combining them through Logistic Regression as the final estimator. This hybrid approach leverages the strengths of both tree-based models and linear classifiers to enhance overall predictive performance and robustness.

# Methodology

The methodology is structured into three comprehensive steps: data collection and pre-processing, feature extraction, and model training and evaluation.



## 1- Data set description

The data set "E-Commerce Customer Reviews" used in our experiments is composed of the following variables: "Clothing ID", "Age", "Title", "Rating", "Review Text", "Recommended IND", "Positive Feedback Count", "Division Name", "Class Name", and "Department Name" (Fig.2).

Unnamed: 0	Clothing ID	Age		Title	Review Text	Rating	Recommended IND	Positive Feedback Count	Division Name	Department Name	Class Name	
0	0	767	33		NaN	Absolutely wonderful - silky and sexy and comfy...	4	1	0	Intimates	Intimate	Intimates
1	1	1080	34		NaN	Love this dress! It's sooo pretty. I happened to see it...	5	1	4	General	Dresses	Dresses
2	2	1077	60	Some major design flaws	I had such high hopes for this dress and reality...	3	0	0	General	Dresses	Dresses	
3	3	1049	50		My favorite buy!	I love, love, love this jumpsuit. It's fun, fl...	5	1	0	General Petite	Bottoms	Pants
4	4	847	47	Flattering shirt	This shirt is very flattering to all due to the...	5	1	6	General	Tops	Blouses	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23481	23481	1104	34	Great dress for many occasions	I was very happy to snag this dress at such a ...	5	1	0	General Petite	Dresses	Dresses	
23482	23482	862	48	Wish it was made of cotton	It reminds me of maternity clothes. soft, stre...	3	1	0	General Petite	Tops	Knits	
23483	23483	1104	31	Cute, but see through	This fit well, but the top was very see throug...	3	0	1	General Petite	Dresses	Dresses	
23484	23484	1084	28	Very cute dress, perfect for summer parties an...	I bought this dress for a wedding I have this ...	3	1	2	General	Dresses	Dresses	
23485	23485	1104	52	Please make more like this one!	This dress in a lovely platinum is feminine an...	5	1	22	General Petite	Dresses	Dresses	
23486 rows x 11 columns												

Fig. 2: E-commerce reviews data set

## 2- Data pre-processing and exploration

In this step, we removed the missing data from each variable. Group the product title variable with the comment text. Then we showed the distribution of the target variable "Recommend\_IND" (Figure 3). We can notice that our data is not balanced because the majority of the customers recommend the purchased products (more than 80%). Next create a new variable that represents the length of each comment "Text\_Length". And analyze the relationship between the text length variable and the target variable (Fig. 4). Then visualize the correlation between the target variable and the "Rating" variable (Fig.5, 6). Common Python libraries used to perform pre-processing tasks including "NLTK" (Natural Language Toolkit) and "RE" (Regular Expression) [14].

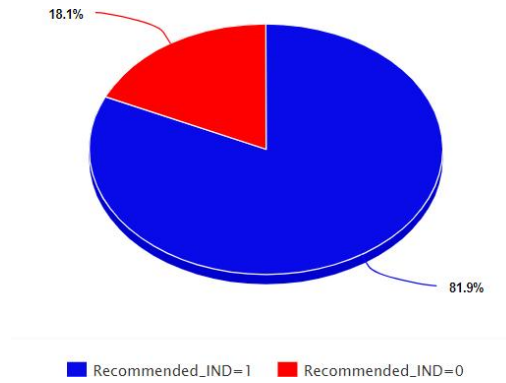


Fig. 3: The pie chart's percentages for recommended and unrecommended products

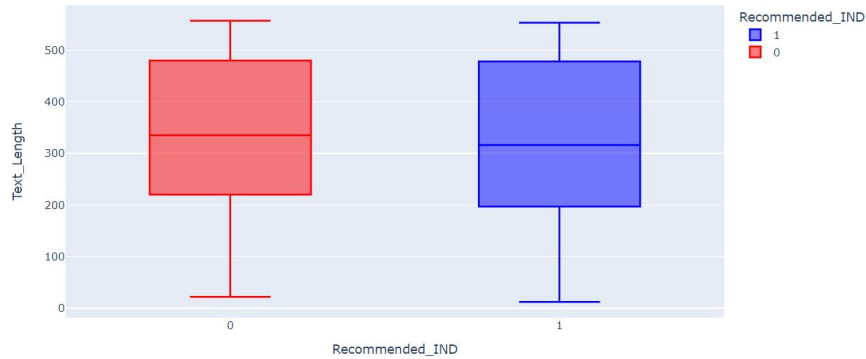


Fig. 4: The target variable vs. text length box plot

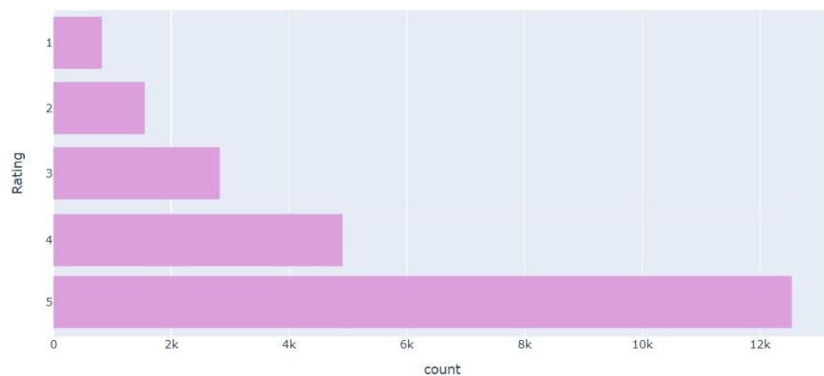


Fig. 5: product rating bar plot

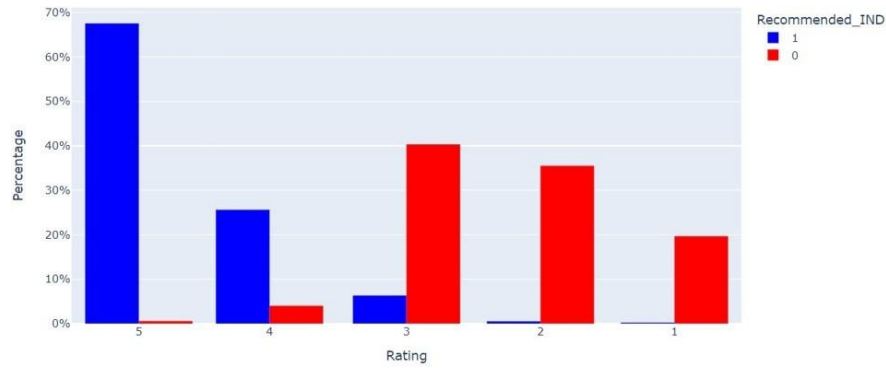


Fig. 6: The target variable vs. product rating

## Polarity analysis

Polarity is a floating value that lies in the interval  $[-1,1]$  where 1 signifies positive feedbacks and -1 a negative one [15]. The distribution of the polarity score in the customers' reviews is shown in Figure 7. Where the majority of the comments are situated on the positive side of the graph  $[0,1]$ .

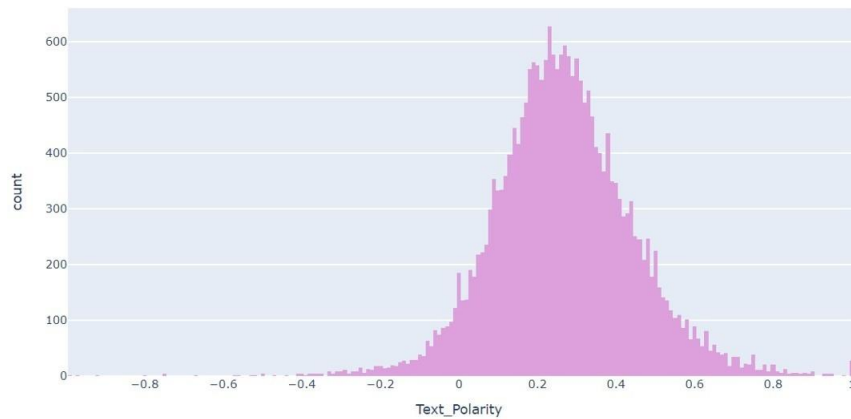


Fig. 7: Reviews text polarity bar plot

## Text pre-processing

In this phase, punctuation is removed (`!"#$%&'\()*+,-./:;<=>?@[\\]^_`{|}~`), and all text in the comments is converted to lowercase. Based on the values of the Text\_Polarity variable two different sentiments can be derived. Positive sentiment is present if Text\_Polarity is larger than zero. Conversely, a negative sentiment is present if Text\_Polarity is less than zero (Fig. 8).

	Rating	Class_Name	Recommended_IND	Text	Text_Length	Text_Polarity	Sentiment
0	4	Intimates	1	absolutely wonderful silky and sexy and comf...	54	0.633	Positive
1	5	Dresses	1	love this dress its sooo pretty i happened ...	304	0.340	Positive
2	3	Dresses	0	some major design flaws i had such high hopes ...	524	0.073	Positive
3	5	Pants	1	my favorite buy i love love love this jumpsuit...	141	0.561	Positive
4	5	Blouses	1	flattering shirt this shirt is very flattering...	209	0.513	Positive
5	2	Dresses	0	not for the very petite i love tracy reese dre...	512	0.181	Positive
6	5	Knits	1	cagrcoal shimmer fun i aded this in my basket ...	517	0.158	Positive
7	4	Knits	1	shimmer surprisingly goes with lots i ordered ...	519	0.230	Positive
8	5	Dresses	1	flattering i love this dress i usually get an ...	177	0.003	Positive
9	5	Dresses	1	such a fun dress im 55 and 125 lbs i ordered t...	378	0.202	Positive
10	3	Dresses	0	dress looks like its made of cheap material dr...	381	-0.047	Negative
11	5	Dresses	1	this dress is perfection so pretty and flatte...	52	0.250	Positive

Fig. 8: Reviews text polarity and sentiment data set

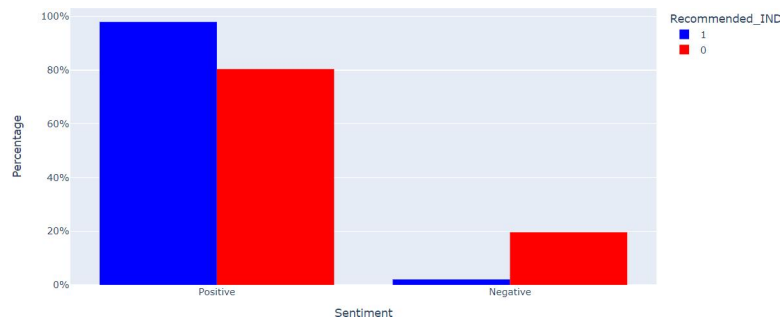


Fig. 9: Percentage of sentiments in relation to the target variable bar plot

## Stop-words, stemming, and lemmatization

This step consists of removing regular expressions and stop words, stemming, and lemmatizing the text of the reviews. Stemming is the practice of removing the final few characters from a word, which frequently results in inaccurate spelling and meanings. By taking context into account, lemmatization reduces a term to its logical base form, or lemma [16].

Example:

- Original : changing, arrived
- Stemming : chang, arriv
- Lemmatization : change, arrive

## Word-cloud analysis

Finally, common words have been removed that do not affect the prediction of negative or positive reviews. The frequency of words is shown graphically in word-clouds. The size of the word in the created graphic increases in proportion to how frequently the keyword appears in the analyzed text reviews [17]. The positive word-cloud is represented in Figure 10 and the negative word-cloud in Figure 11. The final data set containing the updated version of the reviews and the target variable is shown in Figure 12.



# 1 Experimental Results and Discussion

## Confusion matrix

The outcomes of predictions on a classification task are summarized in a confusion matrix. Correct and incorrect predictions are highlighted and divided into classes. The result of predictions is compared with the real values. The representation of the confusion matrices is shown in Figure 13. True positives and false positives are denoted TP and FP, while false negatives and true negatives are denoted FN and TN. Where:

- TP: The number of clients who have recommended a product (class 1), and whom the predictive model correctly predicted.
- TN: The number of clients who did not recommended a product (class 0), and that the predictive model correctly predicted.
- FP: The number of customers who did not recommended a product (class 0), but that the predictive algorithm identified as class 1.
- FN: The number of customers who have recommended a product (class 1), but that the predictive model identified as class 0.

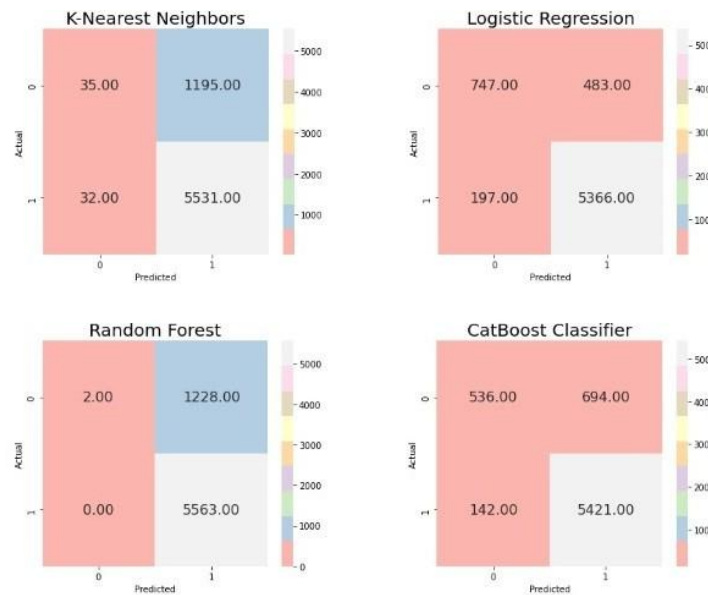


Fig. 13: Confusion matrices of the models used

## Performance Indicators

In the aim of evaluating the performance of the applied models or the prediction of customers' product recommendation on the test set, we used different metrics, such as precision, recall, accuracy, and F1-score. They measure the ability of the predictive models to correctly predict the customer recommendation (0 or 1). The four indicators previously mentioned are calculated from the information captured using the confusion matrix. Where:

- The recall is the ratio of true churners or true positives (TP), and is calculated as follows:



$$R = TP/(TP+FN) \quad (1)$$

- The precision is the ratio of predicted correct churners, its formula is as follows:

$$P = TP/(TP+FP) \quad (2)$$

- The accuracy is the ration of the number of all correct predictions and is written as:

$$A = (TP+TN)/(TP+FP+TN+FN) \quad (3)$$

- The F-score is the harmonic mean of precision and recall and is written as follows:

$$F1 = (2 * Precision * Recall) / (Precision + Recall) \quad (4)$$

## AUC Ensemble Model

Accuracy: 0.9448753919788744					
Classification Report:					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.95	0.94	0.94	3039	
1	0.94	0.95	0.94	3020	
accuracy			0.94	6059	
macro avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	6059	
weighted avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	6059	

## AUC-ROC curve

To illustrate the diagnostic capability of binary classifiers, a Receiver Operator Characteristic (ROC) curve serves as a graphical representation. Summarizing each classifier's performance into a single measure might be helpful when comparing multiple classifiers. Calculating the AUC, often known as the area under the ROC curve, is one such strategy [18]. The AUC works well in real-world scenarios as a broad indicator of predictive accuracy. The AUC-ROC curve for the models utilized is depicted in the figure below (Fig. 14).



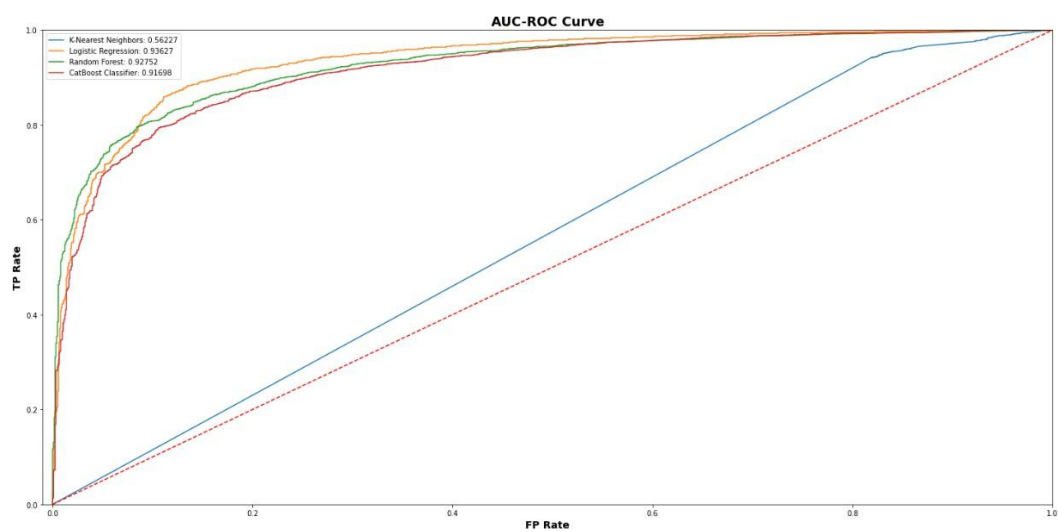


Fig. 14: AUC-ROC curve of the models used

## Conclusion

The findings of this study underscore the potential of sentiment analysis in enhancing e-commerce strategies by providing insights into customer preferences. The Logistic Regression model emerged as the most effective tool for sentiment classification, achieving high accuracy and reliability. Future research should focus on improving model performance through advanced techniques such as deep learning and exploring real-time sentiment analysis applications. Additionally, addressing challenges such as the detection of fake reviews remains a critical area for further investigation .

## Future Work

Future studies could explore the integration of deep learning techniques, such as recurrent neural networks (RNNs) and transformers, to further enhance sentiment analysis capabilities. Additionally, incorporating user interaction data and contextual information could lead to more nuanced sentiment understanding. Investigating the impact of sentiment analysis on actual purchasing behavior and customer retention would also provide valuable insights for e-commerce businesses.

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